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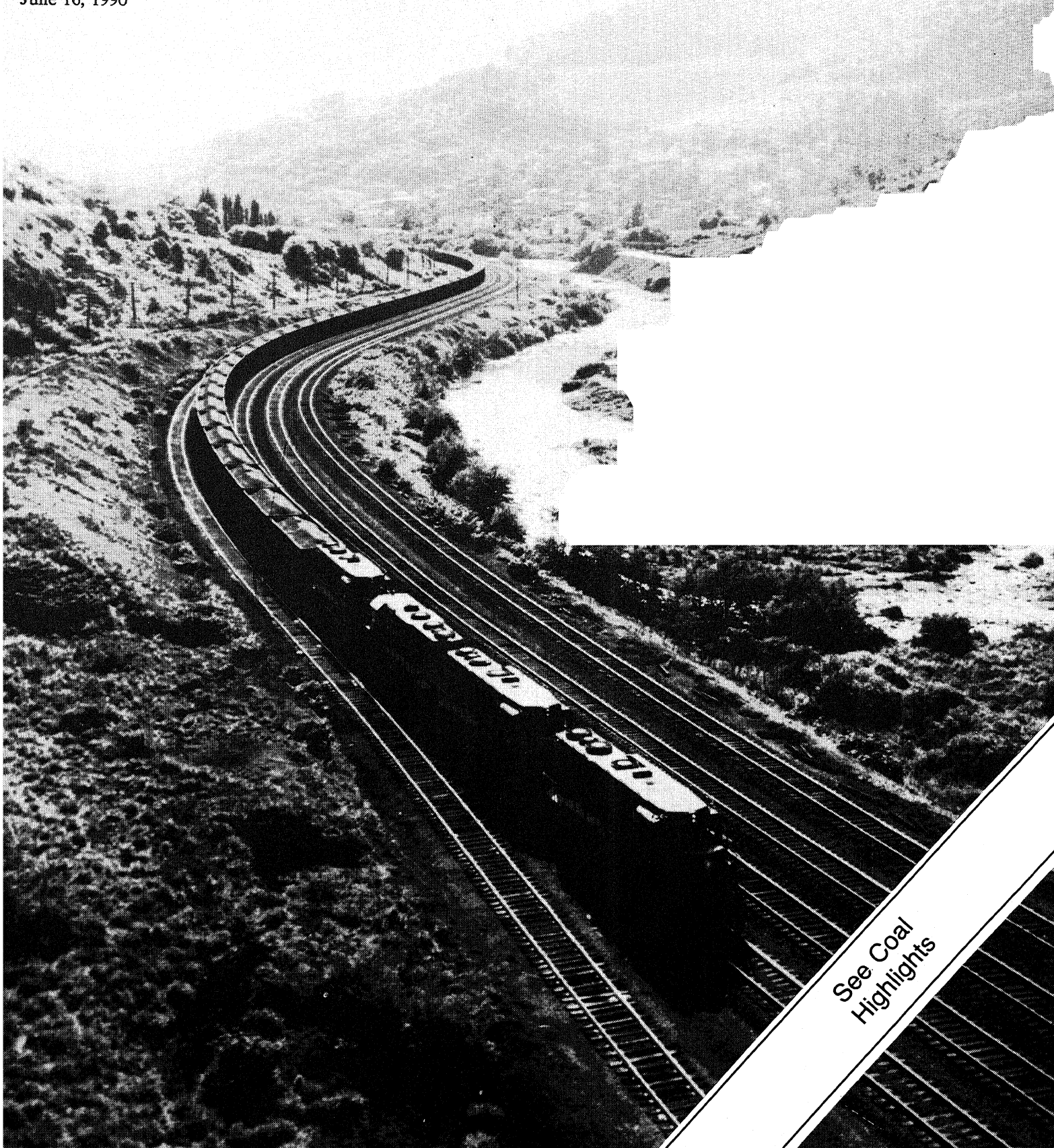


Energy
Information
Administration

Weekly Coal Production

Production for Week Ended:
June 16, 1990

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See Coal
Highlights

Preface

The *Weekly Coal Production (WCP)* provides weekly estimates of U.S. coal production by State. Supplementary data are usually published monthly in two supplements: the Coal Exports and Imports Supplement and the Domestic Market Supplement. The Coal Exports and Imports Supplement contains detailed monthly data on U.S. coal and coke exports and imports. The Domestic Market Supplement contains detailed monthly electric utility coal statistics, by Census Division and State, for generation, consumption, stocks, receipts, sulfur content, prices, and the origins and destination of coal shipments. This supplement also contains summary-level, monthly data for all coal-consuming sectors on a quarterly basis.

Preliminary coal production data are published quarterly, based on production data collected using Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report." The coal production estimation error for a quarter at the national level (i.e., the difference between the sum of the weekly estimates for a quarter and the quarterly EIA-6 preliminary data) ranges from 1 percent to 4 percent.

Final coal production data are published annually, based on the EIA-7A coal production survey. The revision error for a quarter at the national level (i.e., the difference between the EIA-6 preliminary data and the EIA-7A final data) ranges from 0.02 percent to 0.08 percent.

This publication is prepared by the Coal Division; Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels; Energy Information Administration (EIA) to fulfill its data collection and dissemination responsibilities as specified in the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-275) as amended. *Weekly Coal Production* is intended for use by industry, press, State and local governments, and consumers. Other publications that may be of interest are the quarterly *Coal Distribution Report*, the *Quarterly Coal Report*, *Coal Production 1988*, and *Coal Data: A Reference*.

This publication was prepared by Wayne M. Watson and Michelle D. Bowles under the direction of Mary K. Paull and Noel C. Balthasar, Chief, Data Systems Branch. *Questions on energy statistics should be directed to the National Energy Information Center (NEIC) at 202/586-8800.*

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Summary

U.S. coal production in the week ended June 16, 1990, as estimated by the Energy Information Administration, totaled 20 million short tons. This was 2 percent less than in the previous week, but 10 percent higher than in the comparable week in 1989. Most of the gain in production occurred in West Virginia, where

coal production in 1989 was hampered by strikes against the Pittston Coal Group. Production East of the Mississippi River totaled 13 million short tons, and production West of the Mississippi River totaled 7 million short tons.

Figure 1. Coal Production

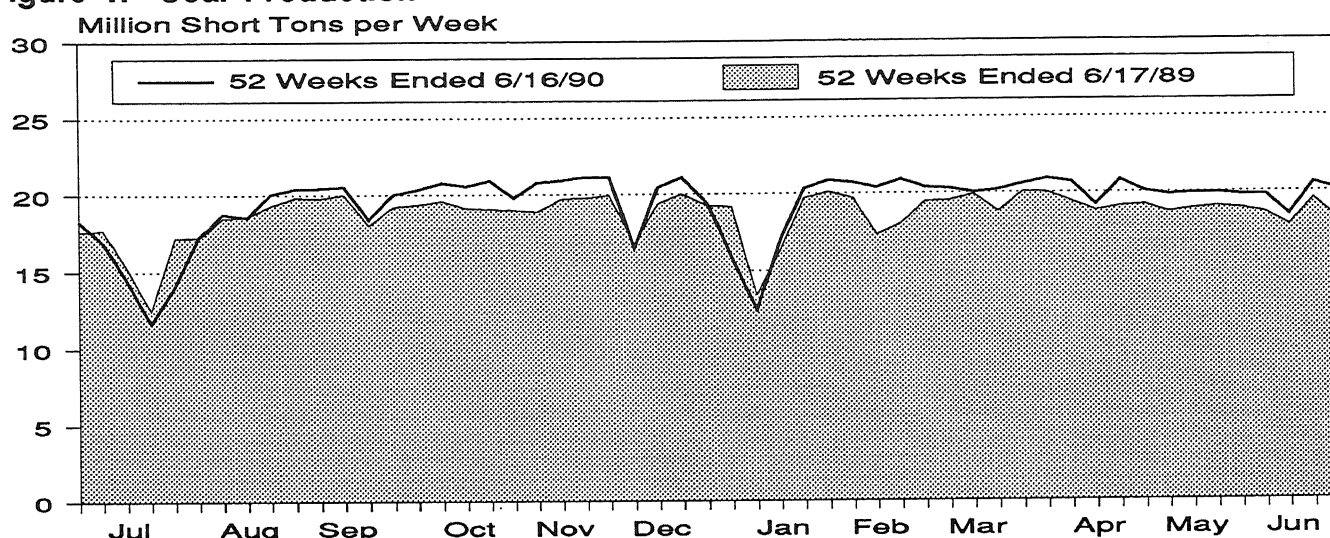


Table 1. Coal Production

	Week Ended			52 Weeks Ended		Percent Change
Production and Carloadings	06/16/90	06/09/90	06/17/89	06/16/90	06/17/89	
Production (Thousand Short Tons)						
Bituminous ¹ and Lignite	20,079	20,492	18,210	1,002,740	967,633	3.6
Pennsylvania Anthracite	71	80	66	3,405	3,635	-6.3
U.S. Total	20,150	20,572	18,276	1,006,145	971,268	3.6
Railroad Cars Loaded	132,345	135,140	121,989	6,511,084	6,413,843	

¹Includes subbituminous coal.

Notes: All data are preliminary. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Association of American Railroads, Transportation Division, Weekly Statement CS-54A; Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report"; Form EIA-7A, "Coal Production Report"; and State mining agency coal production reports.

Table 2. Coal Production by State
(Thousand Short Tons)

Region and State	Week Ended		
	06/16/90	06/09/90	06/17/89
Bituminous Coal¹ and Lignite			
East of the Mississippi	12,637	12,730	11,055
Alabama	595	605	543
Illinois	1,089	1,197	1,166
Indiana	768	914	605
Kentucky	3,439	3,238	3,185
Kentucky, Eastern	2,536	2,441	2,295
Kentucky, Western	903	798	890
Maryland	61	59	62
Ohio	709	714	556
Pennsylvania Bituminous	1,481	1,609	1,418
Tennessee	144	140	116
Virginia	1,069	1,038	955
West Virginia	3,281	3,215	2,449
West of the Mississippi	7,443	7,762	7,155
Alaska	26	26	23
Arizona	229	233	221
Arkansas	2	2	2
Colorado	397	367	288
Iowa	8	8	8
Kansas	23	23	18
Louisiana	59	64	50
Missouri	77	79	55
Montana	679	708	699
New Mexico	513	565	586
North Dakota	559	583	541
Oklahoma	36	36	49
Texas	1,101	1,124	1,023
Utah	451	424	360
Washington	90	92	104
Wyoming	3,193	3,428	3,128
Bituminous¹ and Lignite Total	20,079	20,492	18,210
Pennsylvania Anthracite	71	80	66
U.S. Total	20,150	20,572	18,276

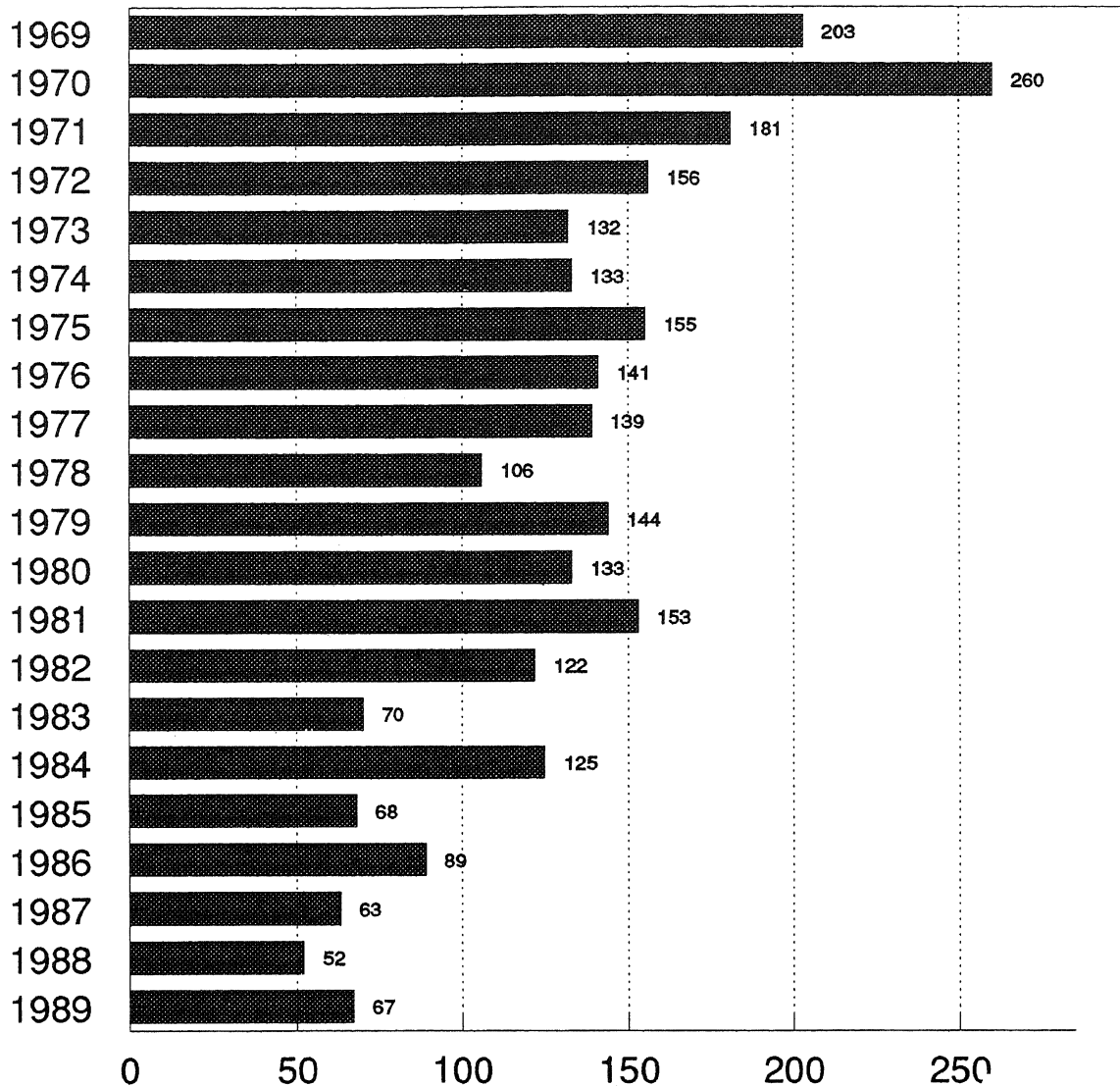
¹Includes subbituminous coal.

Notes: All data are preliminary. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Association of American Railroads, Transportation Division, Weekly Statement CS-54A; Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report"; Form EIA-7A, "Coal Production Report"; and State mining agency coal production reports.

Coal Highlight

U.S. COAL MINING FATALITIES, 1969-1989



Mine safety has improved significantly since the Federal Mine Health and Safety Act took effect on March 31, 1970. In the 1960's, an average of 270 lives were lost in coal mining accidents. Fatalities decreased from 260 in 1970 to a record low of 52 in 1988. In 1907, the worst year, 3,629 mining deaths annually numbered in the thousands. In 1907, the worst year, 3,629 were killed. Although the Federal Government has been involved in mine safety since 1907, its inspection powers until 1941. In 1952, it was authorized to set mandatory safety standards for underground coal mines. The 1969 Act vastly increased the enforcement power by mandating fines for violations cited in mine inspections, authorizing criminal prosecutions for violations, and enabling miners to request safety inspections.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, "MSHA Marks 20th Year of Mine Safety Progress Under the Federal Mine Health and Safety Act" (Washington, DC, April 1990).

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